

HOUSE BILL REPORT

2SHB 1416

As Passed House:
March 9, 2013

Title: An act relating to the financing of irrigation district improvements.

Brief Description: Concerning the financing of irrigation district improvements.

Sponsors: House Committee on Finance (originally sponsored by Representatives Warnick, Manweller, Takko, Fagan and Schmick).

Brief History:

Committee Activity:

Local Government: 2/7/13, 2/12/13 [DPS];

Finance: 2/25/13 [DP2S(w/o sub LG)].

Floor Activity:

Passed House: 3/9/13, 97-0.

Brief Summary of Second Substitute Bill

- Makes numerous changes to provisions governing local improvement districts (LIDs) created by irrigation districts, including: (1) specifying that LID bonds do not constitute a general indebtedness against the issuing irrigation district; (2) authorizing LIDs to be comprised of noncontiguous territory and formed in a neighboring irrigation district; (3) establishing provisions governing what "improvement costs" in an LID must include; and (4) removing provisions allowing farm and agricultural land to be exempt from special benefit assessments of LIDs within irrigation districts.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Majority Report: The substitute bill be substituted therefor and the substitute bill do pass. Signed by 7 members: Representatives Takko, Chair; Fitzgibbon, Vice Chair; Buys, Crouse, Lias, Springer and Upthegrove.

Minority Report: Do not pass. Signed by 2 members: Representatives Taylor, Ranking Minority Member; Kochmar, Assistant Ranking Minority Member.

This analysis was prepared by non-partisan legislative staff for the use of legislative members in their deliberations. This analysis is not a part of the legislation nor does it constitute a statement of legislative intent.

Staff: Ethan Moreno (786-7386).

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Majority Report: The second substitute bill be substituted therefor and the second substitute bill do pass and do not pass the substitute bill by Committee on Local Government. Signed by 13 members: Representatives Carlyle, Chair; Tharinger, Vice Chair; Nealey, Ranking Minority Member; Orcutt, Assistant Ranking Minority Member; Condotta, Fitzgibbon, Hansen, Lytton, Pollet, Reykdal, Springer, Vick and Wilcox.

Staff: Jeff Olsen (786-7175).

Background:

Irrigation Districts – Function and Management.

Irrigation districts provide for the construction, improvement, maintenance, and operation of irrigation systems. Irrigation districts also may provide drainage, domestic water supply, and electric power facilities. Irrigation districts are established through a landowner petition process and subsequent voter approval. A board of three, five, or seven elected directors (Board) is responsible for the management of each district. Irrigation districts may finance their operations and actions through fees, charges, and assessments, but irrigation districts do not have the authority to impose property taxes.

Local Improvement Districts: Financing and Bond Provisions.

Irrigation districts may form local improvement districts (LIDs) within their jurisdictional boundaries. A LID is a special assessment district that is created by a sponsoring government for the purpose of funding capital improvements in a designated geographic area. The cost of the improvement, including its operation and maintenance, must be assessed through special benefit assessments against the lands within the LID in proportion to the accrued benefits, although exemptions to the special benefit assessments exist for farm, agricultural, and timber lands that are classified and taxed according to lower rate "current use" provisions.

In irrigation districts, LIDs may be formed through a director-initiated process or through a petition-based process requiring the satisfaction of public hearing and surety bond requirements. The LIDs may also be formed to qualify under the Washington State Reclamation Act, an act that provides for the reclamation of suitable lands for reclamation and development as agricultural lands.

In financing improvements for LIDs, irrigation districts may issue bonds or enter into a contract with the federal government, the state, or both to repay the cost of the improvement. If bonds are issued or if a contract is formed, the issued bonds or the contract is a primary obligation of the LID and a general obligation of the irrigation district.

General administrative provisions govern the issuing of the bonds, including: a prohibition on issuing the bonds for less than par; a requirement to issue the bonds in a denomination that is a multiple of \$100; a requirement that the bonds be signed by the president and secretary of the irrigation district; and requirements governing the production of the bonds

and criminal provisions for bond printers who intend to defraud persons with facsimile signatures of district officials.

Irrigation districts that have issued LID bonds for improvements may issue, in place of these bonds, general bonds of the district. The general bonds may not be issued in excess of the LID bonds, but the district may sell the general bonds or exchange them with the owners of previously issued LID bonds for the purpose of redeeming the LID bonds.

With limited exceptions, irrigation districts that furnish or may furnish certain water, power, or drainage or sewerage services for which rates or tolls and charges are imposed, or contract payments made, may issue and sell bonds that are payable from revenues derived from the rates, tolls and charges, or contract payments for the specified services. The directors of the irrigation district may issue revenue bonds with a 40-year maximum term without voter approval, and may issue revenue bonds with longer terms with voter approval. Districts that are in debt to the state must have approval from the Director of the Department of Ecology prior to issuing revenue bonds.

Local Improvement Guarantee Fund.

Irrigation districts with LIDs have a local improvement guarantee fund (Fund). The purpose of the Fund is to guarantee that payment funds are available for LID bonds, warrants, and contracts. The balance of the Fund is derived from assessments against properties in the district. Sums annually assessed for the Fund may not exceed the amount that is sufficient to pay the outstanding warrants or contract indebtedness on the Fund. The annually assessed sums are also used to establish a Fund balance, but the assessed sums may not be used to create a balance that exceeds 5 percent of the guaranteed outstanding obligations.

Delinquencies.

If a delinquency occurs with respect to a debt owed to an irrigation district, the district's treasurer must, 36 months from the month of the date of the delinquency, prepare certificates of delinquency on the property for the unpaid irrigation district assessments and for costs and interests. Properties with unpaid assessments are subject to eventual foreclosure and sale.

Utility Local Improvement Districts.

Irrigation districts may establish utility local improvement districts (ULID) within their territory and may levy special assessments in the same manner as for LIDs. While largely similar to a LID, the difference between the improvement districts is that under ULID requirements, assessments and utility revenues are pledged to the repayment of the ULID debt on the benefitting properties.

If a ULID is proposed in an irrigation district, a petition calling for its establishment must specify that the sole purpose of the assessments levied against the real property within the ULID must be the payment of the proceeds of those assessments into a revenue bond fund for the payment of revenue bonds, that no warrants or bonds may be issued in any such ULID, and that the collection of interest and principal on all assessments in the ULID must be paid into the revenue bond fund.

Summary of Second Substitute Bill:

Numerous changes to provisions governing local improvement districts (LIDs) created by irrigation districts are established.

Bond Issuance and Administration.

Any LID bonds and associated interest issued against the bond redemption fund of a LID established within an irrigation district is a valid claim of the owner only against the improvement guarantee fund, the LID redemption fund, and the assessments or revenues pledged to these funds. The bonds do not constitute a general indebtedness against the issuing irrigation district unless the district directors expressly provide by resolution for a pledge of general indebtedness.

Bonds must be issued in a denomination that is a multiple of \$1,000, and a provision specifying that no bond may be sold for less than par is deleted. A provision specifying that any contract entered into for the local improvement by the irrigation district with the United States or the State of Washington, or both, must be a general obligation of the irrigation district is deleted. Other general administrative provisions governing the issuance of bonds are also deleted, including requirements obligating the bonds to be signed by the president and secretary of the irrigation district, and requirements governing the production of the bonds and criminal provisions for bond printers who intend to defraud persons with facsimile signatures of district officials.

Irrigation districts that have issued LID bonds for improvements may issue, in place of these bonds, LID or revenue refunding bonds of the district in accordance with bond refunding requirements.

A requirement that districts that are in debt to the state must have approval from the Director of the Department of Ecology prior to issuing revenue bonds is deleted.

Formation Requirements, Extra-Territorial LIDs.

Requirements governing the petition process to form a LID in an irrigation district are modified, as follows: (1) surety bond requirements for persons petitioning the formation of a LID within an irrigation district are deleted; (2) the petition proposal to form a LID may be dismissed without cost to the petitioners if the irrigation district directors determine that its formation is not in the best interest of the district; and (3) a public hearing required during the formation process may be conducted by a hearing officer who will report recommendations on the establishment of the LID to a board of three, five, or seven elected directors (Board) for final action.

A LID may include adjoining, vicinal, or neighboring improvements even though the improvements and the properties benefited are not connected or continuous. Additionally, upon approval of the Board of an adjoining irrigation district, an irrigation district may form LIDs or utility local improvement districts that are composed entirely or in part of territory within that adjoining district.

A LID established in an irrigation district is authorized to use the formation, levying, collection, and enforcement by foreclosure methods employed by cities and towns. A provision specifying that LIDs may also be formed to qualify under the Washington State Reclamation Act is deleted.

Delineated Costs of Improvements.

The costs of the improvement for a LID in an irrigation district must include, but not be limited to, several specified costs, including:

- the cost of all of the construction or improvement authorized for the district;
- the estimated cost and expense of ascertaining the ownership of the lots or parcels of land included in the assessment district; and
- the cost for legal, financial, and appraisal services and any other expenses incurred by the irrigation district for the LID or in the formation of the LID.

Subject to action by the Board, any of the delineated costs of improvements may be excluded from the cost and expense to be assessed against the property in the LID and may be paid from any other moneys available. Additionally, the Board is authorized to give credit for all or any portion of any property or other donation against an assessment, charge, or other required financial contribution for improvements within a LID. Provisions governing district treasurer responsibilities are modified, and the Board is authorized to conduct a hearing on the assessment roll and to report recommendations on the roll to the Board for final action.

Local Improvement Guarantee Fund.

The annually assessed sums in an irrigation district's Local Improvement Guarantee Fund (Fund) may not exceed 10, rather than 5 percent of the guaranteed outstanding obligations. The balance of the Fund may also be established from the deposit of prepaid local improvement assessments or proceeds of LID bonds.

Removal of Current-Use Exemption.

A provision in 'current-use' property tax provisions that exempts farm, agricultural, and timber lands from special benefit assessments of LIDs is modified. Farm, agricultural, and timber lands that are taxed according to 'current-use' provisions are subject to special benefit assessments for a LID created by an irrigation district.

Delinquencies.

If a delinquency occurs with respect to an LID assessment, the district's treasurer has 24 months from the month of the date of delinquency to prepare certificates of delinquency on the property for the unpaid assessments and for costs and interests.

Utility Local Improvement Districts.

Provisions governing the petition-based process of forming utility local improvement districts (ULIDs) in irrigations districts are modified. The petition calling for the formation must specify that special assessments paid before issuance and sale of bonds may be deposited in a fund for the payment of costs of improvements in the ULID.

Appropriation: None.

Fiscal Note: Available.

Effective Date: The bill takes effect 90 days after adjournment of the session in which the bill is passed.

Staff Summary of Public Testimony (Local Government):

(In support) There are 400,000 acres of irrigatable land in Irrigation District 13 and 70,000 acres in the Odessa sub area. This financing-related bill will help to modernize irrigation district statutes that have been in operation since 1929. Congress provided irrigation district financing in the past, but this bill promotes in-state, local financing for irrigation district improvements.

Local improvement districts (LIDs) have historically been used to provide water to subdivided areas. Congress used to capitalize reclamation projects and districts used to repay the federal financing sources, but times and funding sources have changed for irrigation districts, however, as have water source needs. As a result of these changes, districts have chosen to examine LID statutes and funding mechanisms for local projects. This is a technical and modernizing bill that was drafted by Hugh Spitzer.

(With concerns) Section 11 eliminates the requirement that irrigation districts indebted to the state obtain approval from the Director of the Department of Ecology before issuing revenue bonds. Work is underway to find out if this elimination will result in any unintended consequences

(Opposed) None.

Staff Summary of Public Testimony (Finance):

(In support) This bill is critical for irrigators to expand and will help to modernize irrigation district statutes that have been in operation since 1929. Congress provided irrigation district financing in the past, but this bill promotes in-state, local financing for irrigation district improvements.

(Other) The amendment made in the policy committee had unintended consequences and should come out.

(With concerns) The intention was not to include designated forest land in the irrigation local improvement district charges.

(Opposed) None.

Persons Testifying (Local Government): (In support) Representative Warnick, prime sponsor; and Mike Schwisow, Washington State Water Resources Association.

(With concerns) Maia Bellon, Department of Ecology.

Persons Testifying (Finance): (In support) Representative Warnick, prime sponsor; and Mike Schwisow, Washington State Water Resources Association.

(Other) Drew Shirk, Department of Revenue.

(With concerns) Debra Munguia, Washington Forest Protection Association.

Persons Signed In To Testify But Not Testifying (Local Government): None.

Persons Signed In To Testify But Not Testifying (Finance): None.